



2024 World Congress on
23 - 25 September **Rehabilitation**



RI Global

مؤسسة زايد العليا
لأصحاب الهمم
Zayed Higher Organization
for People of Determination



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Parallel Session 1a. Empowering Diversity

**A Joint Endeavor of the Social Commission and Health & Functioning Commission
for the Well-being of People of Determination/Persons with Disabilities
September 23, 2024**



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Enhancing Disability Inclusive Development through Jakarta Declaration

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I. Asia and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities



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Key Phases and Achievements

First Decade (1993-2002)

- Proclamation on the Full Participation and Equality of People with Disabilities
- Awareness raising on the rights of persons with disabilities, focusing on access to education, employment, and social services.

Second Decade (2003-2012): Biwako Millennium Framework (BMF) and Biwako Plus Five

- Calling for national policies and legal frameworks to ensure the rights of persons with disabilities
- Initiation of AP region on the drafting UN CRPD and supports with the negotiation and adoption of UNCRPD

Third Decade (2013-2022): Incheon Strategy to “Make the Right Real

- First set of concrete goals with monitoring indicators: 10 goals with 27 targets and 62 indicators
- Achievements include improved disability data collection, development of disability-inclusive social protection systems, and increased access to education and employment for persons with disabilities.
- A significant outcome: ESCAP Working Group, composed of equal numbers of governments and CSOs

6 priorities of Jakarta Declaration

<p>Jakarta Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2023–2032</p> <p>ASIA-PACIFIC COMMITMENTS ON DISABILITY INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p><small>High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Final Review of the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2019–2022 JAKARTA AND ONLINE, 19 TO 21 OCTOBER 2022</small></p>	<p>Harmonization</p>	<p>Harmonize national legislations with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, once the Convention has been ratified or acceded to; [SDG 10, 16]</p>
	<p>Meaningful Participation</p>	<p>Promote the meaningful participation of women and men with diverse disabilities of all ages; [SDG 5, 10]</p>
	<p>Accessibility</p>	<p>Improve accessibility with special attention to the distinct needs of persons with diverse disabilities and of women, children and older persons with disabilities; [SDG 9, 11]</p>
	<p>Private sector</p>	<p>Galvanize the power of the private sector, including its resources, technological innovations and talents, to advance disability-inclusive development; [SDG 8, 9, 17]</p>
	<p>Gender responsiveness</p>	<p>Promote a gender-responsive life cycle approach to developing and implementing disability-related policies and programmes; [SDG 3, 5]</p>
	<p>Data</p>	<p>Close disability data gaps and strengthen capacities to track progress in disability-inclusive development at the national and subnational levels. [SDG 16, Follow-up & Review]</p>

II. Monitoring indicators



Operational Guide on Jakarta Declaration	UN SDGs-CRPD indicators
	1. Attributes <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Core concept & elements of each articles
1. Legislative action and policy reform <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Review legislation, decrees, regulations, etc- To nullify, amend and introduce new laws	2. Structure indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Legislations and constitutional provisions- National strategies- Legal requirements- Specific measures to achieve the goals
2. Institutional Mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Intra-ministerial focal point of coordination &- Oversight of harmonization of legislation- Ministires/Departments, local authorities, etc.	3. Process indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none">- # or % of public sector staff- Budget allocation- Consulation process- Awareness raising campaigns & activities
3. Capacity Development <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Training and advice- Public awareness campaign 4. List of resources <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relevant resources	

1. Structural Indicators



Common Structural Elements

1. Legal Foundations

All three frameworks emphasize the need for constitutional and legislative measures that guarantee equality, non-discrimination, and the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities.

2. Alignment with International Standards

The CRPD and SDGs are international benchmarks, and the Jakarta Declaration urges alignment with these to ensure that national laws and policies meet global human rights standards.

3. Multi-Sectoral Coordination

Each framework calls for a whole-of-government approach, encouraging multi-sectoral cooperation to address disability issues in a comprehensive manner, involving various governmental ministries, the private sector, and civil society organizations (CSOs).

2. Implementation Indicators



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Common Implementation Elements

1. Resource Mobilization

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3. Synergy in Structural and Implementation Indicators



The **Jakarta Declaration**, **CRPD**, and **SDGs** all focus on creating **strong legal frameworks, resource allocation mechanisms, and coordinated multi-sectoral efforts** to advance disability rights. Key areas of alignment include,

- 1. Protections:** Establishment of comprehensive legal systems that protect the rights of persons with disabilities. This structural element ensures that the necessary legal environment exists for implementing inclusive policies.
- 2. Resource Allocation:** Clear emphasis on funding and resources in all frameworks, to ensure that adequate resources are available for disability inclusion.
 - Innovative financing (Jakarta Declaration), international cooperation (CRPD), or partnerships (SDGs)
- 3. Participation and Collaboration:** Stakeholder's engagement (including persons with disabilities, CSOs, OPDs, and the private sector) is critical across all frameworks. The Jakarta Declaration and CRPD both specifically highlight the importance of involving persons with disabilities in decision-making, while the SDGs encourage broad multi-stakeholder collaboration for sustainable development.
- 4. Accountability Mechanisms:** Reporting, monitoring, and accountability are common to all three frameworks. The CRPD uses formal state reports, the SDGs have a voluntary national review process, and the Jakarta Declaration requires annual progress reports, ensuring that progress is tracked and evaluated.

III. Initiatives and case studies in South Korea



Drafting a proposal of the Disability Equality Act (June 2024): Boyoon Choi, MP

Background

- Current disability-related budgets and policies have been predominantly focused on specific areas targeting only persons with disabilities and have failed to apply a disability-inclusive perspective across society.

2. Provisions

- Disability Impact Assessment (DIA): Policies that significantly impact disability equality must undergo a disability impact assessment, and the results of these assessments must be incorporated into disability-inclusive budgeting processes
- Disability-inclusive statistics to be generated to support informed policy-making.
- Disability awareness training to be conducted for all public officials to ensure they are equipped to integrate disability perspectives into their work

III. Initiatives and case studies in South Korea



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Harmonization of national laws with CRPD, coalition of 15 DPOs, led by RI Korea Commission

Establishing 'alignment indicators'

- Preamble indicators: 24 indicators, Definitions indicators: 7 indicators, Comprehensive indicators: 27 indicators from article 1, 3, 4, 5, Specific indicators to each article: 83 indicators from 28 articles in 4 areas
- 1st phase: specific indicators and definition indicators
- 2nd phase: comprehensive indicators and preamble indicators

Findings: 5 conflicting laws and 3 deficient laws identified from reviewing 39 laws

Drafting amendment of 5 laws

- **Mother and Child Health Act:** Elimination of alternative decision-making for abortion
- **Immigration Control Act:** Elimination of prohibition of entrance of unaccompanied person with psycho-social disability
- **Commercial Act:** Removal of invalidity of persons with psycho-social disabilities who are unable to make decision on his/her own
- **Minimum Wage Act:** Elimination of exemption of minimum wage for persons with disabilities
- **Statistics Act:** disability disaggregated data

III. Initiatives and case studies in South Korea



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Multi-stakeholder Partnership: Korean Disability Forum

Engagement in national and sub-regional SDGs forum

- The Korean disability community participated in K-MGoS, composed of 14 groups, in order to develop Korean SDGs targets and indicators in May 2018
- Holding a special session on Disability-inclusive SGs at the North-East Asian Multi-stakeholder Forum on SDGs

Making K-SDGs disability-inclusive

- UN SDGs, 12 disability related goals and indicators; Draft of K-SDGs 5; K-SDGs: 16



III. Initiatives and case studies in South Korea



Encouraging Private Sector Participation in Inclusive Development

Key Initiatives

1. Development of an Accessibility Kit

- Creation of a kit to enhance the accessibility of products manufactured by the sponsor. This kit includes features and modifications designed to improve the usability of the products for persons with disabilities.

2. Improvement of Physical Accessibility and Staff Attitudes

- Enhancements to the physical accessibility of the sponsor's retail locations.
- Training and sensitization of staff to improve their attitudes and interactions with customers with disabilities.

3. Easy-to-Read Product Manuals

- Provision of easy-to-read versions of product manuals to assist individuals with developmental disabilities in using the products more easily.

IV. Implication of aligning international instruments



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Enhancing coherency policy framework fo disability-inclusive development

1. Enhanced Legal and Policy Coherence

- Consistency in Frameworks: Cohenrent and comprehensive policies
- Inclusive Development: Holistic Approach and Mainstreaming Disability

2. Effective implementation

- Cross-Sectoral Synergy: Interconnected Goals between different sectors

3. Strengthened Advocacy and Collaboration

- Unified Advocacy Efforts: Strategic Advocacy and Collaborative Networks
- Strategic Advocacy: Advocates and civil society organizations can leverage the alignment to strengthen their advocacy efforts, using the combined weight of the CRPD, Jakarta Declaration, and SDGs to push for more comprehensive and effective policies.



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